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PRAVDA Publishes Foreign Delegates' Speeches

Philippine CP Official

PM051055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 86
Second Edition p 7

["Speech by Comrade (Nicanor Mangiduyosa), member of the Philippine Communist Party Central Committee Politburo" (*PRAVDA* headline); date and place not given]

[Text] Esteemed comrades!

On behalf of the Philippine Communist Party Central Committee, I convey most heartfelt greetings to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its 27th congress. Permit me also to convey most heartfelt greetings to all communist and workers' parties and all revolutionary forces represented at this historic forum.

Congresses of the party of Lenin have always been considered outstanding events in the annals of the world revolutionary movement. They signify historic landmarks that sum up the results of the paths traversed in certain periods by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union — the first working class party to build communism — and project paths for the future.

In a historical perspective, your party's struggle reflects the objective interests of mankind. The Soviet Union's leading and decisive role in the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism in World War II was ensured precisely thanks to the leadership of the CPSU. This victory clearly showed the difference between forces trying to destroy civilization and forces advocating its salvation.

We are all currently witnesses to the consistent and principled stand that the CPSU has always taken in implementing Lenin's behest: "An end to wars, peace between peoples, and a stop to robbery and violence — this is precisely our ideal..." You are implementing this ideal despite the enormous obstacles created by the forces of imperialism. Throughout your history, from the Decree on Peace that proclaimed the struggle for peace as the basis of the young Soviet state's foreign policy, to the statement on 15 January by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is a program to remove nuclear weapons from mankind's existence by the year 2000, you have demonstrated by your purposeful actions that the interests of socialism coincide with the highest interests of mankind.

There is no doubt that the documents that will be adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress will mark profound changes in the Soviet economy and all social affairs of the Soviet Union. You will undoubtedly be proud of the qualitative increase in the Soviet people's living standards. In short, your congress will mark a new stage in the socialist development of Soviet society. Proceeding from existing achievements, the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the CPSU, is now advancing major initiatives whose realization could fundamentally change living conditions in our world, end the age of wars and nuclear catastrophes, and thereby deliver the world — using the words of Comrade Gorbachev — from the psychology, habits, and rules of the Stone Age.

Comrades! The initiatives advanced by your party are directed at marking the entry into the 21st century by bold and realistic actions to free mankind from barbarous weapons of mass destruction. You have thereby given socialism a powerful means of ensuring a triumph over the forces of imperialism and reaction.

Our party completely shares with you the vitally important stand that lies in the fact that there cannot be any bystanders or nonparticipants in the questions of preserving peace and delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war. Together with our party, we express solidarity with all revolutionary forces represented at this congress and reaffirm our responsibilty as Communists to ensure a peaceful future for mankind.

Our party wishes the congress successful work for the good of the Soviet people and in the interests of peace and security for mankind! (prolonged applause)

South African CP Official

PM050951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 86
Second Edition p 10

["Speech by Comrade Joe (Slovo), National Chairman of the South African Communist Party" (*PRAVDA* headline); date and place not given]

[Text] Dear comrades! Permit me to convey warm fraternal greetings to the 27th CPSU Congress on behalf of the South African Communist Party Central Committee. It is a high honor for us South African Communists to participate in the congress. This is an event of historic significance not only for the Soviet people but also for people of good will in all corners of the globe. The questions being discussed at the congress affect the vital interests of all mankind.

The fact that mankind has not known any world wars over the past 40 years attests very clearly to the invincible strength and wisdom of the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. True, there are still forces in the world which cherish plans for devastating wars with a view to destroying socialism's gains. But their plans are doomed to failure. This is guaranteed by the invincible might of world socialism, which possesses tremendous human and material resources. Of course, things are still far from quiet on our planet. But the impressive successes being scored by the Soviet Union, which is confidently sailing a course of peace in the stormy waters of world politics, serve as a guarantee that mankind's peaceful future will be ensured.

Dear comrades! The 15 January 1986 statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which sets forth a program for the phased elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world by the end of this century, is a graphic example of the Soviet Union's readiness to take the most radical steps to end the crazy arms race and to strengthen peace and the peoples' security. The world's peoples must make every effort to carry out their splendid dream — to enter the 21st century without nuclear weapons — and make it reality.

The arms race, swallowing up astronomic sums, dooms millions of people, including on the African Continent, to poverty, illiter-

acy, disease, and even death by starvation. This is why Africans cannot stand apart from the struggle for peace and to curb the arms race. They regard it as their vital cause.

We believe that the task of ensuring world peace now more than ever before requires placing on the agenda the question of communist and workers parties jointly discussing the specific problems connected with carrying out this very important task.

Comrades! The whole world knows that the dawn of fundamental changes is breaking over South Africa. The crisis which our country's ruling class is going through is profound. Mass antiracist demonstrations have posed a threat to the apartheid regime's very existence.

The oppressed masses, led by the alliance of liberation forces headed by the African National Congress, are taking their destiny into their own hands. They are inspired by the heroic actions of the "Umkhonto We Sizwe" ("Spear of the Nation") people's army.

Despite the fact that large police and army forces have been thrown against them, the racists are not succeeding in breaking the patriots' heroic resistance. For more than 18 months now they have been waging a courageous struggle against racism, displaying contempt for death and unswerving determination to achieve victory. The creation of mass nationwide organizations acting under legal conditions — the United Democratic Front, above all — has helped to strengthen the forces of protest. The revolutionary trade union movement is gaining in strength.

The apartheid regime is no longer able to control extensive regions of our country. Street committees are coming into being instead of the puppet organs of power in many places, becoming the embryo of people's power, as it were.

Under these conditions imperialism, and American imperialism in particular, is making desperate attempts to save the racist regime, with which it is linked by bonds of "constructive cooperation." On the one hand, it is trying to put pressure on the Botha government to prompt it to make certain reforms with a view to preserving the capitalist system and the West's economic and military interests in South Africa. On the other hand, imperialism is seeking to get the African National Congress to end the armed struggle, break off its alliance with the South African Communist Party, and renounce fraternal relations with the socialist community. But we are certain that no intrigues by the racists and their imperialist patrons will be able to split the ranks of the fighters for South Africa's liberation. All their attempts to isolate the liberation movement from its true friends are doomed to failure.

Comrades! This year our party — the first Marxist-Leninist party on the African Continent — will celebrate its 65th anniversary. We can state with pride that all these years have been filled with the Communists' unceasing struggle for the national and social liberation of the people of South Africa.

Ever since its conception our party has derived and continues to derive inspiration from the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution accomplished under V.I. Lenin's leadership and from the tremendous successes achieved by the Soviet people under the CPSU's leadership. We are confident that the 27th CPSU Congress will go down in history as one of the most important landmarks of the world revolutionary movement. We wish you, dear comrades, successes in your work.

Long live the CPSU!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live the struggle for national liberation, peace, and socialism! (prolonged applause)

SWAPO's Nujoma

PM051103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 86 Second Edition p 9

["Speech by Comrade Sam Nujoma, President of the South-West African People's Organization, Namibia" (*PRAVDA* headline); date and place not given]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee!

Esteemed members of the Presidium, participants and guests of the congress, comrades and friends!

On behalf of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] Central Committee and in the name of the struggling people of our enslaved motherland, Namibia, I have the honor and the pleasure of being able to convey warm fraternal greetings, feelings of profound solidarity, and best wishes to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and a dear comrade and great friend of our people, to all the delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress, and to the revolutionary Soviet people.

Like the preceding speakers, I would like to express my high evaluation of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered by Comrade Gorbachev. It clearly defines the CPSU's policy of improving socialism in your country and emphasizes the significance of the internationalist course in rendering assistance to the peoples struggling against imperialist exploitation and oppression and of solidarity with the working class in other parts of the world. This outstanding document serves the cause of our joint struggle for peace and social progress, contains an in-depth analysis of the international situation, and indicates ways to rebuff imperialism and its intrigues.

The 27th CPSU Congress is of truly historic significance. It is taking place at a time when mixed feelings are flooding the hearts of people who can see how imperialist forces, and the Reagan administration above all, are taking the dangerous path of building up nuclear arsenals, are planning to shift the arms race into space, and are following a course of aggression and destabilization on a worldwide scale.

In the south of our continent imperialist circles are continuing to flout the interests of South Africa's African majority and the Namibian people, throwing down a challenge to the international

community. They are clinging to the discredited policy of so-Called "constructive cooperation" with the apartheid regime and pandering to the white racist minority which is oppressing the black majority. In Namibia those circles are continuing to deny us our inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, trying to "link" the resolution of the question of our independence with the withdrawal of Cuban internatioanlists from the People's Republic of Angola, who were invited by that sovereign country in accordance with its sovereign right.

Acts of state terrorism, aggression, and occupation by the racist regime against neighboring states, particularly Angola, have become an everyday reality in our region.

Imperialists supply South Africa's fascist regime with the most sophisticated arms and nuclear technology and send large sums of money and mercenaries there. They are sabotaging the international public's call for the imposition of comprehensive, compulsory economic sanctions against the terrorist regime, which were designed to force the regime to abandon its policy of colonialism and racism and to open up the way to truly democratic changes.

Pretoria's statements about so-called "reforms" have nothing to do with the genuine decolonization of Namibia or the elimination of apartheid and colonialism in South Africa, but instead represent a challenge to our peoples and the entire international community. We will continue to advocate that the Western powers which have close ties with the Pretoria regime, namely the United States, Britain, the FRG, and certain others, change their attitude toward it. This could help the oppressed people to rid themselves more quickly of the inhuman racist system.

The very important constructive steps now being taken by the Soviet Union under the dynamic leadership of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are well known to us. They are aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, international security, and mutual understanding among peoples and at preventing the monstrous nuclear catastrophe with which global confrontation is fraught.

We value highly the constant all-around assistance given to the Namibian people and their vanguard — SWAPO — by the CPSU, the USSR Government, and the courageous Soviet people. Allow me to voice confidence that the Soviet Communists' loftiest forum will define important long-term tasks whose accomplishment help to weaken imperialism's positions and wreck its ambitious plans and will thereby serve the cause of peace and social progress on earth.

For our part, we in Namibia express readiness to step up the struggle for national and social liberation on all fronts until final victory and to act shoulder to shoulder with our comrades in arms in the African National Congress of South Africa, the PLO, and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in El Salvador.

We are confident that your congress will once again demonstrate consistent support for the cause of the peoples defending their freedom and independence, including the Soviet Union's support for our struggle in Namibia.

We wish the 27th CPSU Congress success in its work.

Long live the 27th CPSU Congress! Long live the CPSU, the party of Lenin! Long live the friendship of the CPSU and SWAPO! Long live the great Soviet people! Long live proletarian internationalism! The struggle continues! Victory is inevitable! (prolonged applause)

Frelimo's Chissano

PM041926 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 86 Second Edition p 10

["Speech by Comrade Joaquim Chissano, Politburo Member and Secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique," (*PRAVDA* headline) date and place unspecified]

[Text] Esteemed comrades!

Esteemed members of the Presidium! Dear Soviet friends!

It is a great joy for me to be able to express the warmest and most fraternal congratulations to Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people in connection with the holding of the 27th CPSU Congress on behalf of all members of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo), the people of Mozambique, and myself.

Founded by Lenin, the CPSU — the leading detachment of the working class — traveled a glorious road of struggle which led the peoples of Russia to the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution which is of unfading historical significance for the whole world.

As a result of the Communist Party's leading role in the Soviet Union, where exploiter classes have been eliminated, socialism has won a complete and conclusive vitory. Today socialist society has entered a new stage of development for the sake of the progress, happiness, and well-being of the Soviet people. This is evidenced by the striking Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee delivered by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and the other important documents submitted for examination by the 27th Congress — the new edition of the party program, its statutes with the proposed changes, and the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000. They reflect the CPSU's dynamism and vitality, which we rate highly. We are confident that the Communists and the entire Soviet people, united beneath the banner of Lenin's party, will successfully fulfill the 28th congress' decisions.

Your achievements in improving developed socialist society on the part to communism inspire confidence that the Soviet Union will continue in the future to give fraternal support to national liberation movements and developing countries, including the people's Republic of Mozambique (PRM).

Esteemed comrades! Esteemed Presidium members! Dear Soviet friends.

We note with satisfaction that the 27th CPSU Congress has

confirmed its peace-loving Leninist foreign policy course, which is having a beneficial effect on the solution of very important international problems. Frelimo and the entire Mozambican people value highly the CPSU's and Soviet people's constant dedication to the just cause of peace, which is in keeping with the interests of all peoples.

We welcome M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement containing concrete proposals which make it possible to embark on disarmament in order to eliminate the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and safeguard lasting world peace.

Esteemed comrades! Esteemed Presidium members! Dear Soviet friends!

Based on the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the friendship between Frelimo and the CPSU and between our countries came into being during the Mozambican people's armed struggle for national liberation and against colonialism. The strong ties of fraternity linking our parties formed the basis for the further strengthening of interstate relations. Following the proclamation of Mozambique's independence their development was given a further impetus by the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the PRM and the USSR — an important factor in the building of socialism in our country.

Relying on the fraternal Soviet people's constant solidarity, our people are waging a stubborn struggle against imperialism and apartheid and for the building of socialism in the PRM. Neither foreign aggression nor the natural disasters that have hit our country in recent years will shake the Mozambican people's unbending resolve to secure the victory of the socialist revolution.

Prompted by our revolutionary conviction, we have every right to claim that on the basis of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet people will continue to follow the path of progress, well-being, and happiness and strengthen fraternal ties with all peace-loving and progressive forces of mankind.

On behalf of Frelimo and the people and government of the PRM and on my own behalf, I cordially greet all Soviet Communists and wish your congress success in its work. Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism! Long live the fraternal friendship and solidarity between Frelimo and the CPSU, Mozambican and Soviet peoples, and the PRM and the Soviet Union! Hail to the 27th CPSU Congress! Long live world peace! The struggle goes on! (prolonged applause)

ANC's Alfred Nzo

PM100944 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86
Second Edition p 8

["Speech by Comrade Alfred Nzo (General Secretary of the African National Congress of South Africa)" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 3 March afternoon session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear comrades! The African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa greets the congress delegates, Soviet Communists, and the entire Soviet people on the occasion of the historic 27th CPSU Congress. (applause) This congress is particularly significant because it adopted the new edition of the CPSU Program. On behalf of South Africa's revolutionary masses, we wish you, comrades, successful work in the interests of the further strengthening of the cause of socialism, peace throughout the world, friendship among the peoples, national liberation, and social progress. (applause)

In line with revolutionary traditions, this important forum of Soviet Communists is discussing profoundly and comprehensively the results of Soviet society's development in the period since the 26th CPSU Congress in order to map paths leading to new victories in the sphere of the Soviet people's social and economic development. The true friends of the Soviet Union, wherever they are, share the pride of the multinational Soviet people in the all-around achievements of your socialist state, since these contribute to still further strengthening your country, which is the bulwark of peace, security, and happiness for all mankind.

The 27th CPSU Congress is being held at a time when the forces of reaction and militarism, headed by the U.S. Administration, are striving to whip up the arms race and extend it to outer space. This policy creates for mankind an even greater danger of a nuclear conflagration, which would lead to the destruction of all human civilization.

This is precisely why our movement and our people highly assess the consistent peace policy implemented by Lenin's party. Together with all democratic and peace-loving mankind, we support the recent peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet Government put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and aimed at significantly reducing the stockpiles of nuclear weapons and ultimately totally delivering the planet from the nuclear threat by the start of the 21st century. (applause)

Comrades! We acclaim the CPSU's consistent anti-imperialist internationalist policy. By giving diverse assistance to Latin American, African, and Asian peoples, the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people have made and continue to make an invaluable contribution to strengthening the peoples' true national independence and to counteracting the imperialists' neocolonialist and adventurist policy. At the present time, when the peoples in these continents are forced to oppose the aggressive militarism and maneuvers of imperialist circles, it is impossible to overestimate the importance of unity of the forces of socialism, the working masses in developed capitalist countries which are committed to peace, and the national liberation movement.

The peoples' heroic struggle for a better future is spreading in the south of the African Continent. Under the leadership of the ANC and its allies, the oppressed masses and all democratic forces in our country have risen in struggle, more determined than ever to crush the apartheid system and take power in their own hands in order to create a united democratic state free from racial discrimination. The wave of the liberation movement has risen so high that it has thrown the racist rulers and their imperialist patrons into confusion.

In its vain attempts to halt the march of history, reaction, in addition to using crude force, is increasingly often resorting to various tricks and deceptions against the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, and the independent states of the southern African region. Ultimately, however, all these maneuvers will shatter against the rock-hard determination of the peoples to gain freedom and build their life in the way they wish. (applause)

At this critical time for our country's future, the ANC declares its resolve and the resolve of the whole South African people to intensify the struggle in all its forms for the sake of ridding our country and all mankind of the criminal apartheid system.

In pursuit of this noble goal we derive strength from the support of all democratic mankind. We are convinced that through our struggle we are making an important contribution to ensuring peace and security all over the world and to implementing the ideals which are crudely trampled by the Pretoria regime.

Allow me once more to express gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people for their all-around support for our struggle against apartheid and colonialism. (applause)

Unity is our strength!

Long live the friendship between the peoples of South Africa and the Soviet Union! (applause)

Long live the unbreakable solidarity of the CPSU and the ANC! (applause)

Long live proletarian internationalism! (prolonged applause, all rise)

Italian Socialist Party Member on Gorbachev Report

PM281143 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 27 Feb 86 p 5

[Interview with Claudio Martelli, deputy secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, by Albert Jacoviello in Moscow; date not given]

[Text] [Jacoviello] This is the first time that representatives of Communist and Socialist Parties have sat down side by side at a congress of the Communist Party of a country directly or indirectly responsible for the split that occurred in the socialist movement 7 decades ago. What impression did this extraordinary and perhaps symbolic fact make on you?

[Martelli] Actually this is not the firs time for us Italian Socialists. I cannot not tell you the date, but certainly it did happen before, in Nenni's time. However, it certainly has not happened for many years. I should remind you that the Soviets attended our congresses even during the Craxi period and despite the violent and furious controversies launched by *PRAVDA* under various circumstances and for various reasons, especially at the time of Italy's decision to deploy the missiles on our territory.

[Jacoviello] Why did you agree to come this time?

[Martelli] Our decision has to do with curiosity, a desire to find out about the new things happening here. Perhaps one would have to go back to the Khrushchev era to find a similar situation. So it is natural for us to want to listen to the new CPSU general secretary — who represents an innovative element in the Soviet Union's leadership — to discover how he expresses himself and what he thinks.

[Jacoviello] So now that you have heard him, can you give me an initial assessment particularly regarding the part of his report that concerns the state of the world, so to speak?

[Martelli] The general impression is certainly interesting. Gorbachev spoke a new language to some extent. But let us consider in what way. While the part devoted to a kind of sketch of the state of mankind seemed to me marked by a strong ideological stance, in subsequent sections, in connection with both domestic and foreign policy, I perceived some different points from in the past....

[Jacoviello] But many people considered it important that the CPSU general secretary recognized that in today's world, no single country or group of countries can aspire to solve the problems on its own. Did this not make the same impression on you?

[Martelli] Yes, this threat runs right through the report and represents not merely a reaffirmation of but an outright new momentum, in grand style, for peaceful coexistence. In this respect I find the political part much more interesting than the ideological part.

[Jacoviello] It seems to me, however, that there is an outright change of viewpoint in the reappraisal of world affairs.

[Martelli] This is true. But with regard to what I said earlier, I want to admit to you that the person I was most reminded of was Pope Wojtyla — great rigorousness in defense of the Catholic religion but at the same time great political flexibility. The same can be said of Gorbachev — on the one hand a great dogmatic rigidity and on the other a great political open-mindedness.

[Jacoviello] You compare Gorbachev to Pope Wojtyla; I once compared him to Dubcek and on another occasion to John Kennedy. What is he really like?

[Martelli] The comparison with John Kennedy seems inappropriate except in the very general sense that Gorbachev also aims to reform the system without changing it. But in that respect one could cite all kinds of people.

[Jacoviello] Do you have any criticisms to make of Gorbachev's report apart from your rejection of its dogmatic aspect?

[Martelli] Well, I must say that one is somewhat shocked to hear that the socialist world is the cradle of humanism when what we are talking about are regimes such as those of Jaruzelski, Husak, or Kadar, or about Afghanistan....

[Jacoviello] So you perceive a number of good things and a number of bad things.

[Martelli] I am certainly not persuaded to alter my verdict on the system. In any case, I ought to point out that there is a surprising total absence of criticism of the foreign policy conducted by the USSR, alongside a number of criticisms of domestic policy. After all, the Soviet missiles were deployed when the Carter administration was in power in America and when governments in Europe were not hostile to the USSR.

[Jacoviello] Now Gorbachev says he went to dismantle them....

[Martelli] That is true, but it is difficult not to believe that it is due to the show of weaponry made by the West in recent years rather — in the absence of any criticial observations — than to a new course in Soviet military policy.

[Jacoviello] There is a widespread impression that the wide representation of socialist parties could mark the beginning of a more general reappraisal of the state of the workers movement, not just of the so-called communist movement. If the Soviets wereto do what Giorgio Amendola once proposed when he said that the two wings of the workers movement had each committed 50 percent of the mistakes, so it would be preferable to meet each other half-way, how would Italian Socialists respond?

[Martelli] I do not believe there were any such indications in Gorbachev's report. The language adopted was one of a general, albeit kind, appreciation of our role and an appeal for the joint defense of peace.

[Jacoviello] Have you had a chance to exchange ideas with representatives of other socialist parties and to gather their impressions of the congress?

[Martelli] I have not had time. I would like to point out, however, that the highest-ranking delegations are the French and Italian. But perhaps this is the result of the direct contacts that have taken place between Gorbachev on the one hand and Mitterrand and Craxi on the other. Be that as it may, it is our intention to take every opportunity for contacts and dialogue with the new Soviet leaders.

Politburo Plans Implementation of Congress Decisions

LD201927 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1800 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] At a routine meeting held on 20 March, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo mapped out concrete measures connected with the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions and the instructions of the Central Committee Political Report to the Congress.

The decision which was adopted stresses once again the necessity for all parts of the Soviet political system to be brought without delay into participating in energetic work to implement the large-scale tasks set by the Congress.

A complex of measures has been defined which is connected with the resolution of the key questions on the development of the economy, social policy, state construction and ideological work. In particular, it is envisaged that in every industry and enterprise long-term programs will be drawn up for the renovation of production, that the necessary steps will be taken to improve planning, that the correct combination of the industrial and territorial management structures of the national economy will be ensured and that a law will be adopted on the quality of output.

Great attention has been paid to the implementation of the party's social policy. In this connection, a complex of measures is to be elaborated which will be aimed at improving the population's living conditions, at carrying out improvements to towns and settlements, at raising the quality of civil construction, and at developing the country's social and cultural complex.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has proposed to the USSR Council of Ministers, to the leaders of the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, and the appropriate ministries and departments and CPSU Central Committee departments that in the near future they should organize the preparation of drafts for a number of legal enactments on questions about implementation of the congress instructions.

Supervision of this work is to be made the responsibility of the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat.

Guided by the decisions of the 27th Party Congress, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision which provides for measures to perfect the economic mechanism in the agro-industrial complex, to considerably broaden the initiative of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and to enhance their independence and responsibility for the results of their work. In accordance with this decision, there will be a transition to a normative method of determining volumes of production and procurement of agricultural produce, and also supplies of material and technical resources.

For the 12th 5-Year Plan period it is planned to establish stable yearly plans for procurements of grain and other agricultural produce in order to provide the union and autonomous republics and krays and oblasts only with the approved yearly plans throughout the 5-year period for supplies of produce to the all-union and republican stock.

With a view to giving local bodies a greater interest in increasing the production of foodstuffs and improving the food supply to the population, resources left after the fulfillment of plans for their supply to centralized stocks — in respect to meat, milk, and other produce — are to remain at their disposal. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are able to sell all of their above-plan produce and, in respect to potatoes, fruit, and vegetables, a considerable amount of their plan produce, through the cooperative trade network and at kolkhoz markets.

All production subsidiaries of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of processing and other enterprises of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee are to be transferred to conditions of contract and financial autonomy. Improvements are being made to wages, finance, and credit for kolkhozes and sovkhozes and for all enterprises of the agro-industrial complex, as well as to the organization of rural construction work and other spheres of agro-industrial production.

The Politburo stressed that firm implementation of economic methods of management must ensure the acceleration, by all possible means, of the development of the country's food complex and the solution of the task of fully satisfying the requirements of working people for a variety of food products. This is the main task in the present stage of development for the productive forces in rural areas; its fulfillment must become the pivot of the political, organizational, and economic work at the center and in the localities.

A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers was adopted on improving the coordination of projects in the field of computer technology and enhancing the efficiency of its use. This envisages the organization of an All-Union State Committee of the USSR for Computer Technology and Information Science, to be responsible for coordinating all projects involved in the development, manufacture, use, and servicing of computer hardware in the national economy.

The Politburo specified measures to expand the construction and to strengthen the material-technical base of rayon houses of culture and clubs in rural areas. In the 12th 5-Year Plan, twice as many clubs are to be built than in the 11th. This will make it possible to improve the cultural and educative work in an absolute majority of the rayon centers and rural populated places, and to enhance the role of clubs and houses of culture in the communist nurture of the working people.

The Politburo expressed approval of the initiative of a number of public organizations and persons active in science and the arts, proposing the establishment of a Soviet Culture Fund. It was noted that the institution of such a fund will be an important step in the implementation of the party's decisions aimed at doing everything possible to develop the amateur talent activities of the masses. The new organization will be called upon to vigorously promote the involvement of the various strata of the population in cultural construction and to make use of their material capacities and creative efforts in the interests of further developing socialist artistic culture and meeting the cultural demands of the working people more fully.

The Politburo noted the outstanding scientific and practical

significance of the implementation of work on the Venus-Halley's Comet project and the great contribution of Soviet scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, workers, and many collectives and organizations in launching and providing back-up for the flight of the Vega unmanned interplanetary stations. It was stressed that the implementation of such a major space project, in which scientists and specialists from a number of socialist and capitalist countries took an energetic part, gave clear confirmation of the expediency and efficiency of drawing together the scientific and technical potential of various states for the peaceful conquest of space.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session also discussed a number of other questions related to the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress on accelerating the socio-economic development of the country, deepening cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, and implementing the party's peace-loving foreign policy strategy.

Turkmen Party Central Committee Debates Tasks

GF201354 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Turkmen
1630 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] The conference held in the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee on 14 March discussed in detail the situation of the work carried out for realizing the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the priority matters concerning the fulfillment of tasks related to the question of successfully realizing the party plans as derived from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The conference was also attended by leading officials of the ministries and departments, secretaries of leading party organizations, and responsible functionaries of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee apparatus, the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers. Albert Rachkov, second secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting participants.

Regarding the main practical and theoretical matters included in the materials of the 27th CPSU Congress, the attention of the meeting participants was drawn to the importance of learning the party documents in depth and actively participating in the effort made to explain the congress documents to the work collectives. It was noted that the forms and methods applied in the effort to exploit all the reserves should be creative and timely. There is a need to carry out work in all of the republic's economic domains on time in order for the employment of skilled forces,(?particularly) the republic's agricultural field, to be effected without delay.

A principled party atmosphere and conditions for criticism and self-criticism must be created in party organs and in each and every work collective. There is a need to be more demanding of the cadres to have them remove their shortcomings and (?mistakes).

Members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, Boyko, [name indistinct], Makarkin, Mishchenko, Mogilevets, [two names indistinct], and Khodzhamuradov, and Akhmedov, candidate member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, participated in the work of the meeting.

Turkmen Supreme Soviet Discusses Labor Security

GF201525 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian
1645 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] The regular meeting of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held today. In response to a request by the public health and social maintenance commission of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, the presidium discussed a question on observing the demands of the labor laws, in particular, the methods to guarantee work safety measures and to reduce diseases in the enterprises of (Turkmen construction) and industrial construction. Ovlyakuliyev, the commission's deputy chairman, Saparov, director of the trust administration, and Dzhumagulyyev, Turkmen SSR minister of construction, delivered speeches.

During the meeting, the results of the work of the people's deputies soviets in the republic [words indistinct] of workers during 1985. Reviewed were progress in the fulfillment of the previous resolutions on preservation of social property, combating mismanagement and extravagance; a number of violations in Mary Oblast; and the work carried out by the local people's deputies soviet in Chardzhou Oblast for fulfilling the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on further consolidating the role of the people's deputies soviets in economic construction. Changes were introduced in the laws of the Turkmen SSR act for enhancing the authority of the local people's deputies soviets in the republic. The presidium also reviewed other questions relating to the state's affairs and adopted corresponding resolutions. The discussions will be published in the press. The meeting was directed by Shmidt, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Editorial Examines Social Tasks After Congress

PM201421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
17 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For People and in the Interests of Society"]

[Text] It is now 10 days since the final note of the majestic "Internationale" sounded in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses — the traditional end to the Soviet Communists' forum. Studying and assimilating the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the CPSU Program, and the other 27th congress documents and wholeheartedly approving its decisions, each of us is now identifying his place in the implementation of the plans.

The implementation of the social program elaborated by Lenin's party demands persistent effort, energy, and initiative. The gist of it is: all for the good of people, in the interests of society. The main tasks of the party's social policy are the steady improvement of Soviet people's working and living conditions; the fuller and fuller implementation of the principle of social justice in all spheres of social relations; the drawing together of class, social groups, and strata and the elimination of the substantial differences between intellectual and physical labor, between city and

countryside; and the improvement of national relations and strengthening of fraternal friendship between the country's nations and ethnic groups.

The CPSU sees social policy as a powerful means for the country's socioeconomic development; as a means of boosting the masses' social and political activity, molding the new person, and establishing the socialist way of life; and as an important factor in society's political stability.

The party is focusing attention on caring for people and on questions of social policy. It is in the social sphere, the CPSU Central Committee Political Report says, that the results of economic activity affecting working people's vital interests are implemented and socialism's supreme aims are embodied. It is there that the humanitarian nature of the socialist system and the qualitative difference between it and capitalism are most broadly and graphically revealed. Our social gains are great and indisputable and our plans are realistic and feasible. Having duly acknowledged what has been achieved, the congress drew conclusions from the lessons of the past, when urgent problems in the social and cultural sphere were underestimated, interest in the social aspect of production and in people's everyday life and recreation dwindled, and the principle of social justice was violated. Taking the demands of the times into account, the congress examined tasks pertaining to the development of this sphere and the intensification of the influence of a vigorous, integrated social policy on the improvement of economic efficiency and all aspects of social life.

The party has set the tasks of raising the people's prosperity to a qualitatively new level. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the intention is to ensure a 13-15 percent increase in real per capita income, to considerably improve the satisfaction of Soviet people's needs in terms of goods and services, and to comprehensively develop all sectors of the social infrastructure. The plan is to construct 565-570 million square meters of housing and to improve its quality. The volume of municipal and consumer services will increase. The social reorganization of the countryside will accelerate.

Major measures are envisaged to improve working conditions, effect profound transformations in the content of work, and release working people from manual operations. Retooling of the national economy will play the main role here. There will be more help for families with children and women's working and everyday living conditions will be improved. In the next few years the intention is to fully meet the population's needs in terms of preschool establishments. Much is to be done to protect people's health, organize their recreation, develop mass physical culture and sport, and satisfy citizens' spirutal needs.

All our plans — and this must be particularly emphasized — will become a reality if every Soviet person, wherever he is employed, works hard and efficiencly. That is why party organizations' efforts today must be directed toward developing initiative and inculcating a conscientious attitude to work as the paramount social duty.

The improvement of the forms of moral encouragement and the resolute improvement of material incentives will contribute to this. Probably everyone is aware of how much the cause is damaged by the "leveling" that still occurs, whereby a 100-percent labor effort and slipshod work reap practically the same reward, whereby the good worker and the sloppy worker enjoy the same social benefits. "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor" — this is the basic principle of socialism and in it lies the essence of our social system's social justice. The party demands its unswerving implementation.

The principle of justice permeates all facets of social policy; this is in keeping with the interests of society as a whole and of all conscientious working people. This approach must be guaranteed in all things — whether we are talking about incentives for quantity and quality of labor or the allocation of housing — and it demands an implacable attitude in the struggle against parasites, bribe takers, and all who have embarked on a path that is alien to the labor nature of our system.

Social consumption funds, which already account for around one-third of the consumed benefits, play an important part in the implementation of this principle. In the 12th 5-Year Plan they will increase in size by 20-23 percent. The party intends to continue its line of further increasing and making more effective use of them.

Important social tasks include filling the market with a variety of goods and services. It is necessary to create a modern services sphere and to eliminate the pronounced discrepancy between supply and demand, above all in the case of services for which demand is increasing particularly rapidly. Work must also be continued on developing collective fruit and vegetable farming, and all artificial barriers to this must be removed.

There must be a further increase in the scale of housing construction and an improvement in planning, provision of amenities, and architectural design in our cities and villages. There is large scope for expanding the construction of cooperative and individual housing and youth housing complexes.

The qualitative transformations in work under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution make increased demands on the educational and vocational training of cadres and call for the creation of an integrated system of continuous education. The school reform and the projected restructuring of higher and secondary specialized education are intended to be a more effective aid in this respect.

The protection and strengthening of people's health and the solution of questions pertaining to the development of the material and technical base of public health and other urgent problems are a matter of paramount importance. Soviets, trade unions, and the Komsomol must display greater initiative and rely on the populace's independent action in establishing a healthy way of life and in organizing sensible and beneficial use of free time.

For the sake of society's and people's health a campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism has been launched in the country. It must be persistently continued in order to break established habits completely.

The organization of nature conservation and of the rational

utilization of its resources needs improvement. It is necessary to make active use of scientific and technical achievements for this purpose, to improve the quality of plans and step up ecological education.

The chief preoccupations include strengthening the family further, increasing parents' responsibility for the education of children, and improving women's working and everyday living conditions, enabling them to successfully combine motherhood with active involvement in labor and social activity. It is our duty to care for war and labor veterans and to contribute to their wider involvement in economic and sociopolitical life.

Loyal to the Leninist principles of its nationalities policy, the CPSU will continue to tirelessly strengthen the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soviet land and educate working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism. Displaying special sensitivity and circumspection in everything relating to national relations, the party will promptly resolve any questions that arise and wage a principled struggle against all manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism, or parochialism.

The social policy approved by the 27th CPSU Congress meets with unanimous support among Soviet people. The main thing now is to implement it without fail. Success will depend to a decisive degree on cadres' having the requisite social knowledge and on the persistence and initiative of party, soviet, and economic organizations and of each individual leader. The congress called for steps to ensure that planning and management bodies and central and local organizations resolutely address the needs of the social sphere and to intensify the social orientation of economic development and scientific-technical progress. The implementation of the social program must be a leading theme in our press.

This is the guarantee of the successful solution of the party's tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

Serving People Remains Goal of Social Program

PM201706 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
19 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The 27th CPSU Congress on Social Policy"]

[Text]Concern for man and questions of social policy have always been at the center of the CPSU's attention. At the 27th party congress these questions were examined in a principled Leninist way — demandingly, exactingly, and, at the same time, constructively and profoundly.

"The social sphere," the CPSU Central Committee Political Report noted, "encompasses the interests of classes, social groups, nations, and ethnic groups, relations between society and the individual, living and leisure conditions, health, and leisure. **It is in this sphere that the results of economic activity, which concern working people's vital interests, are implemented and the lofty goals of socialism are embodied. It is here that the humanitarian nature of socialist society and the qualitative difference between it and capitalism are most widely and graphically seen."**

Indeed, whichever aspect of the social sphere we take and whatever factors operating on it we examine, we are convinced that in our country it is always subordinated to the noble goals of serving the people and the good of each individual and family.

However, in the past these problems have sometimes been underestimated. Certain leaders of enterprises and sectors have been known to disparagingly brush aside "sociocultural and consumer services" and have not made use of the means allocated by the people's state to improve and expand this sphere. They operated, in the expression used at the congress, according to the "leftover principle": production, first and foremost, with arrangements for housing, kindergartens, and stadiums being made only afterward. There is no need to talk about the harmful consequences of this approach: Many of the difficulties in our everyday lives stem from it.

Particular attention and persistence must be given to the implementation of socialism's main and guiding principle: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor," which contains the essence of the social justice of the new social system. The party congress stressed the need for pay to be strictly dependent on the amount and quality of the work done and for there to be an uncompromising struggle against unearned income; it defined measures to ensure the strict observance of these directives in the future.

The 27th CPSU Congress resolution on the Central Committee Political Report demands: "Additional measures aimed against spongers, embezzlers of socialist property, and bribetakers must be implemented in the very near future." The party will strictly follow the principle of social justice and persistently strive to ensure the eradication of everything hindering its steady implementation.

In implementing this principle an important role is played by social consumption funds. We currently derive around one-third of all our material goods and services from these funds. Their volume will grow by 20-23 percent in the 5-year plan that has just begun.

The comprehensive and principled approach determines party policy in other avenues of the social sphere also.

A great deal is being done; even more is planned for the years to come. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to increase the average monthly wage of workers and employees to R215-220 and pay on kolkhozes will increase to R180 per month on average. More than 500 rayon houses of culture and over 5,500 rural clubs will be built over the 5-year period and each rayon center will have its own culture center as a result. And so forth.

There is no doubt that the implementation of this program will strengthen our Soviet way of life still further and promote the growth of the prosperity of each and every person and the universal development of spiritual culture. In implementing the planned goals an enormous role is played by local soviets — the direct patron of the prosperity of our motherland's cities and villages.

One of the most important tasks is to resolve the housing problem.

A great deal has been achieved here. Over 80 percent of urban families already live in individual apartments and the state of affairs in the countryside has also improved markedly. Yet housing remains one of the most acute of social problems. It is necessary to ensure that by the beginning of the 21st century each Soviet family has an individual apartment or house.

Unfortunately, letters complaining about incorrect housing allocation are still among the most numerous in the mailbags of editorial bureaus and other institutions and organizations. People as a rule do not just state their rights to better housing, but above all demand justice. However, along the way to justice one encounters allocations not being spent, construction project schedules being disrupted, bureaucratism, subservience to powerful "line-jumpers" [vneocheredniki], and sometimes a plain contemptuous attitude toward people. The party is declaring an open and uncompromising struggle against such negative phenomena, demanding extensive publicity about and monitoring of this matter.

The party sets the task of improving man himself. This majestic goal requires measures on an extremely broad scale — from safeguarding and strengthening people's health and struggling for their healthy and sober life to creating a unified system of continuing education and cardinally improving the use of cadres in production. These measures were outlined by the congress.

One cannot fail to mention the problem of the family in this connection. Strengthening the family, increasing responsibility for its strength, and creating all conditions for its prosperity, including increasing material aid to young married couples and showing concern for children and for improving women's labor and leisure, all support society's primary cell and one of its most important bulwarks. Concern for the older generation — war and labor veterans — has a special place in our affairs.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report and congress delegates' speeches clearly expressed the idea that we must be intolerant of bad work; today this must apply both to production and to our leisure.

There are many reasons for the low quality of our services sphere. One can mention the age of equipment, the still timid use of new forms of labor organization, the stagnation of economic levers, and finally, the elementary lack of civility among certain workers in the trade and services sphere. But there is also another reason which, perhaps, is more ingrained than all the others; it is rooted in the mentality of certain people.

Those who are called upon, so to speak, to serve the services sphere — the ministries and departments that supply it with machines and equipment (orders from "major industry," they say, are important, but the services sphere can wait. This, in essence, is a manifestation of that same "leftover principle") — have not yet addressed themselves properly to the resolution of supply tasks.

Matters are also hampered by the mentality of some workers in the services sphere itself — a mentality whereby people work not on the principle of aiming to please the customer, but on the quite opposite principle that the customers, clients, and purchasers are there to please them.

Today such mindsets are impossible. The tasks have been set and the goals defined — we will resolve them.

The party attaches prime importance to pursuing an active and integral social policy and to implementing the program for boosting the people's prosperity that has been outlined for the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the longer term. Each of us must devote all our efforts and labor to this end.

KOMMUNIST Issue Publishes Congress Materials

PM191400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
19 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Journal's Latest Issue"]

[Text] Issue No 4 of *KOMMUNIST*, the theoretical and political journal of the CPSU Central Committee, has been published. It carries the following materials from the 27th CPSU Congress: the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress delivered by M.S.Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 27th CPSU Congress Resolution on the CPSU Central Committee Political Report.

The journal contains the CPSU Program (new edition) which was adopted by the 27th congress and the CPSU Statutes approved by the congress. The following congress resolutions are published: On the New Edition of the CPSU Program; On Changes to the CPSU Statutes; On the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Socioeconomic Development in 1986-1990 and in the Period Through the Year 2000; On the Report of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; On the Regulations Governing the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; and On Letters and Appeals Addressed to the 27th CPSU Congress. The journal also carries the Regulations Governing the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, the information report on the CPSU Central Committee plenum, and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the conclusion of the congress.

Solovyev Addresses Unified Political Day in Leningrad

LD202350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1830 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] A unified political day [politden] took place in Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast today. Ways for a comprehensive intensification of production, for restructuring the economy in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions were examined. A great dealof attention was devoted to strengthening discipline, developing creative initiative among the masses, and enhancing the role of workforces in the process of implementing the tasks that have been set. Measures have been drawn up to effect most stringent savings of all types of resources, to increase the effectiveness of capital construction. Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, addressed the participants in the unified political day at the Izhorskiy Zavod Association.

Management Improvement Panel Examines Ministries

PM190958 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 12, Mar 86 (Signed to Press 13 Mar 86) p 5

[Unattributed report: "In the Commission for the Improvement of Management, Planning, and the Economic Machinery"]

[Text] The question of the model structure of the central apparatus of nonmachine-building ministries was examined at sessions of the commission, chaired by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan. Corresponding recommendations were approved.

Basic approval was given to draft general schemes for the management of sectors represented by the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Geology, and the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

The drafts provide for a transition to a basically two-tier system of management, the further enhancement of the level of production concentration, the establishment of new production (science-and-production) associations and enlargement of existing ones, the reduction of the total number of management bodies [obyekty upravleniya], the incorporation of scientific research, planning and design, and technological organizations or their subdivisions into science-and-production or production associations, and the intensification of the integration of science and production.

Investments for Modernization, Streamlining Reported

LD202130 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 20 TASS — TASS news analyst Petr Lidin writes:

In the Soviet Union it has been decided to channel more than 200,000 million roubles (over 230,000 million U.S. dollars) for modernization and streamlining of production in the next five years. This is the figure exceeding over 100 percent what has been spent for the purpose over the past ten years.

The document adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress, the guidelines for the development of the country for the near future, provides for a rise in the share means, allocated for modernization, of up to 50 percent of the total investments into development of industry. It is to be recalled that previously that share did not exceed 20-25 percent, and increased to 35 percent in 1985 alone.

Machine-building is to be modernized at a particularly rapid pace. The investments in that industry as a whole will increase by 80 percent in the next five years, as compared with the previous five years. The bulk of the money is to be used for reconstruction of enterprises. This is expected to increase the output of up-to-date machines by 40-45 per cent.

Machine-building developed at a priority rate in the previous years, too. In the past 15 years, for instance, total industrial output increased by a little over 100 percent, machine-building industry — by almost 250 percent. Industrial production as a wholewent up by 20 percent in 1981-1985, while the output of machine-building — by more than 30 percent.

Such important process as replacement of outdated equipment with new, more efficient equipment is to be sharply accelerated. In the current five-year period (1986-1990) it has been decided to bring renewal of machinery and equipment in machine-building by up to 10-12 percent annually.

Briefs

Pipeline Progress — The first gas pipeline on the shore of the Barents Sea started supplying gas today to Poselok Iskateley, a remote settlement in the Naryan-Mar area of Arkhangel Oblast. The settlement was built in the last 5-Year Plan for workers prospecting for gas and oil in the polar region. They have discovered 30 oil and gas deposits and one of the first of them, the Vasilkovo, has already been put into operation. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Jan 86 LD*]

Mineral Mining — The first phase of a new mine at the Akchi-Spasskiy deposit has gone into operation today. It will provide a reliable supply of raw material to Kazakh copper smelting enterprises. When the underground enterprise reaches rated capacity there were will be a perceptible rise in ore extraction at the southern mine of the Dzhezkazgan mining and metallurgy combine. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Jan 86 LD*]

Cultural Commendation — By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the town of Kagul, Moldavian SSR, has been awarded the Order of Friendship of the Peoples for successes achieved by the working people in economic and cultural construction, and in connection with the 150th anniversary of its foundation. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1648 GMT 16 Jan 86 LD*]

Sakhalin Stations — Sakhalin communications men have set up on the Island of Shakotan, two stations that also receive television broadcasts on the "Koskya" system. The inhabitants of the settlements located in the southeast extremity of the Kuril Ridge are watching the first programs of Central Television. The television network of the country has extended to the Pacific Ocean borders. Towns and settlements of these distant parts are growing, and television has been widely developed here. Now, all the population of the Kuril Islands have received the opportunity to watch television broadcasts from Moscow. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 17 Jan 86 LD*]

Agricultural Developments Reported for 12-19 Mar

LD200156 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service from 12-19 March. GMT times of broadcast appear in parentheses at the end of each item.

12 March

New generation grain-cleaning machines are capable of handling 50-100 tons of grain an hour. Batch manufacture of the machines has been mastered at the Zhitomir mechanical plant (Soviet Ukraine). The use of effective ways of grain seperation not only raises productivity considerably, but also ensures a high quality of grain-cleaning. The new machines are more compact than those made previously, are reliable in operation, and are notable for maintenance ease. (2132)

Agricultural workers in Kirghizia have started to use the rapidly melting snow to water alfalfa fields, gardens, and sown pastureland in the southern part of the republic. It is planned to treat over 300,000 hectares in this way. Mobile pumping stations have stopped here, enabling summer consumption of the accumulated water to be reduced. (2004)

14 March

On the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Tselinograd Oblast, the checking of seeds for spring sowing has been completed. There are more first-class seeds this year. They will be planted in fields that will be given intensive mechanized treatment, which will occupy 900,000 hectares this year. (1100)

At Dzhambul Khimprom, a production line for phosphate and potash fertilizers has come into use. The first fertilizer from the new line has been shipped to local farms. An experiment was conducted in the seventies which showed that a 10 percent increase in beet yields is obtained by using this fertilizer. (1400)

16 March

Farms of the Chechen-Ingush automomous republic have started sowing lucerne (alfalfa). (0200)

A new technology for growing fodder crops has been developed by Viktor Ivanovich Pushkarenko, rector of the Kherson Agricultural Institute. The technology makes it possible to obtain 1,600 quintals of green fodder from a hectare per year. Although the technology was already applied a few years ago, its implementation is progressing "at an inadmissably low rate." (0200)

Acreage of tea plantations in the mountains of Georgia will be increased by 2,000 hectares this year. (0200)

17 March

Crimea Oblast — one-tenth of the area allocated to early spring crops has been sown. (1130)

18 March

Mass alfalfa sowing has begun on an area of about 30,000 hectares on the Caspian lowlands in Dagestan. (0700)

Cotton-growing farms in Tajikistan are now fully supplied with sowing materials — over 30,000 mainly first- and second-class seeds; they are to be sown on an area of over 300,000 hectares. (0901)

The agricultural mechanizers of Kazakhstan have sown 50,000 hectares of spring crops. Sowing of grain crops has started in Chimkent and Dzhambul Oblasts. The sowing campaign in the republic started under extremely difficult conditions. The first sunny days of March were followed by a cyclone of snow and snowstorms, which are very rare in southern Kazakhstan this time of year. Work in the fields had to be stopped. Now the cyclone is moving to the east of the republic and sowing will soon start up again. (1300)

19 March

The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee has allocated an extra R3 million worth of different spare parts, in addition to the annual funds. (1200)

Tadjikistan — Spring field work, interrupted by snowfalls and a sharp fall in temperatures, has now resumed. Mechanizers have started sowing fodder crops. (2330)

CSA Jan-Feb Stockraising Figures Reported

PM181422 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 12, Mar 86 (Signed to Press 13 Mar 86) p 20

[Unattributed "statistical summary": "Stockraising in January-February 1986"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's [CSA] figures for the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the country. The most responsible period of the livestock's wintering is upon us. Many farms have been left with only limited stocks of feed; they are therefore striving to utilize them as rationally as possible and to obtain larger quantities of milk, meat, and other stock unit products.

I. Production of Livestock Products

Indicators	Jan-Feb 1986	Jan-Feb 1986 as percentage of Jan-Feb 1985
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight), thousand metric tons	3,486	113
of which:		
cattle	2,111	113
pigs	895	113
sheep and goats	59	99

poultry	421	117
Gross milk yield, thousand metric tons	9,272	105
Average milk yield per cow, kg	322	107
Hen eggs, millions	9,436	107
Average egg yield of laying hens, units	36	106

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz meat production increased by 406,000 metric tons over the last 2 months in comparison with the same period last year. Meat production increased on farms in almost all union republics except Estonia. The greatest increase in meat production in the RSFSR was achieved by farms in Belgorod, Penza, Omsk, Arkhangelsk, Kalinin, Kursk, Sakhalin, Volgograd, Kamchatka, Kurgan, and Tyumen Oblasts, the Buryat, Karelian, Kalmyk, Kabardino-Balkar, Yakut, and Dagestan ASSR's, and Stavropol and Krasnoyarsk Krays.

The gross milk yield in January-February 1986 was 482,000 metric tons more than in January-February last year. The greatest increase in milk production in the RSFSR was secured by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Chita, Amur, Volgograd, Voronezh, Tyumen, Tambov, Sakhalin, Perm, Sverdlovsk, Saratov, Kurgan, Kamchatka, Belgorod, Astrakhan, Lipetsk, and Murmansk Oblasts, the Tuva, North Osetian, and Udmurt ASSR's, and Khabarovsk, Altay, and Krasnoyarsk Krays.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the period under review increased by 644 million. The greatest increase in egg production was achieved by farms in Kirghizia, Turkmenistan, Armenia, Latvia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Lithuania, and Tajikistan.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

Types of Product Purchased	Purchased During Jan-Feb 1986	Jan-Feb 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Feb 1985
Livestock and poultry (live weight), thousand metric tons	3,445	115
Milk, thousand metric tons	8,061	107
Eggs, millions (all categories of farms)	9,232	107

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms increased by 439,000 metric tons in January-February 1986 in comparison with the same period last year. In the RSFSR, livestock and poultry purchases increased on farms in Belgorod, Penza, Kalinin, and Omsk Oblasts; Stavropol and Krasnoyarsk Krays; Arkahngelsk, Kursk, Volgograd, Kurgan, Rostov, Lipetsk, and Orel Oblasts; Krasnodar Kray; Tula and Bryansk Oblasts; Altay Kray; and Vladimir, Kaluga, and other oblasts.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 534,000 metric tons. Farms in all union republics increased milk sales to the state. Increases in milk sales in the RSFSR were achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Amur, Chita, and Volgograd Oblasts; Altay and Khabarovsk Krays; Perm and Voronezh Oblasts; the Udmurt ASSR; Saratov, Tambov, and Tyumen Oblasts; Krasnoyarsk Kray; Sverdlovsk, Belgorod, and Kurgan Oblasts; Maritime Kray; and Arkhangelsk, Lipetsk, and other oblasts.

Egg sales to the state in January-February 1986 increased by 586 million in comparison with the same period last year.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic

Union republic	Jan-Feb 1986 as percentage of Jan-Feb 1985					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	113	105	107	115	107	107
RSFSR	113	106	106	114	107	105
of which the non-Chernozem Zone	108	102	105	109	104	104
Ukrainian SSR	112	105	109	112	106	109
Belorussian SSR	114	106	106	115	107	104
Uzbek SSR	102	109	118	110	115	112
Kazakh SSR	137	110	109	151	112	107
Georgian SSR	123	108	116	119	117	111
Azerbaijan SSR	113	100.3	109	112	102	102
Lithuanian SSR	103	104	114	107	105	112
Moldavian SSR	115	108	109	114	108	108
Latvian SSR	118	104	118	117	104	114
Kirghiz SSR	110	109	122	121	109	121

Tajik SSR	104	108	113	110	111	116
Armenian SSR	123	106	119	125	109	116
Turkmen SSR	130	105	121	129	107	117
Estonian SSR	88	99.9	106	89	100.1	103

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 87,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry and 43,000 metric tons of milk from the population's personal plots in January-February 1986.

IV. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 March 1985 there were 94.7 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. There were 29 million cows. The pig population totaled 59.1 million, which is an increase of 642,000. Sheep and goats numbered 121.4 million. The number of poultry was 752.6 million, which is an increase of 18.9 million.